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Having made arrangements to retire from business, I will sell my entire stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts.

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We are Selling Salted

Pork by the barrel or in quantity to suit purchasers, at the lowest market rates. Also, Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, Lard, Dried Beef, Pickled Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Sausage, Mackerel, Codfish, Herring, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Candies, Nuts, Spices, Starch, Soaps, Candles, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints, Twine, Wicking, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Wines, Liquors, Vinegar, Cider, Ale, Porter, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Allspice, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1869.

The proceedings of Congress, on Saturday, were important, especially as relating to the finances. Our special and regular reports will give the reader the details.

CANADIAN CREDIT mobilier took occasion to rebuke the attempt to create a breach between himself and the Republican party, and remarked that after Andrew Johnson's attempt and failure, no one but a Radical would repeat it.

AMONG the testimony in the New York election trial cases is it, and the labors of the Committee are ended. A vast amount of evidence has been taken, disclosing a series of frauds and villainies, the like of which has never been dreamed of even by those who were instrumental in exposing the terrible picture. It is to be hoped that the revelation will induce Congress, at an early day, to provide measures for the prevention of such frauds in the future. Further than this, we presume nothing will result from the investigation.

THE clause in the suffrage amendment forbidding the educational test is creating much opposition to the measure, and causing murmurs that are likely to prove fatal to its success. What the country asked of Congress, was simply the removal of the odious restriction of color. In doing this the Senate has gone further, and virtually said that intelligence in a voter is of no sort of consequence. As we view the question, intelligence is the very essence of a voter's qualification, and though such a test might not often be found necessary, it is the height of folly to forbid it, if, as in Massachusetts, where it has been found to work well, it should be deemed expedient to enact it. We hope that the House will disagree to at least this part of the Senate's action, even if by doing so the amendment be postponed for a time.

THE unconventional reply of Gen. Grant to the notification of his election by the Congressional Committee, on Saturday, let in a flood of light on the future. The domestic policy of his administration was laid down as clearly and briefly as words could do it, to wit: Economy; Retrenchment; one Treasurer, one Register or one Treasurer and one Register, and one Treasurer of the Mint. He said he would announce the Cabinet when he was ready to submit his nominations to the Senate,—possibly he might communicate with the gentlemen a few days in advance. He was particular to say that he should not hesitate to change his Cabinet—and we may conclude that the same rule will be applied to all the officers—whenever it becomes necessary to execute his intentions. The speech of the President-elect was the longest yet reported from him, and in the expressive parlance of the day, "he put no one out on," "meant business." The foreshadowing is in happy accord with the temper of the public mind. Any important development of Gen. Grant's policy, it will have an excellent effect on the substantial concerns of the country, and exert a no less happy influence abroad.

MAKING HEADWAY.

The labors of the Cabinet makers may be said to have ended. The public will have a respite from the discussion of the question, and the politicians from their arduous labors and the feeling of unrest which accompany uncertainties. Those who have been lumped up by secret logs—and their name is legion—if they are at all gloomily disposed, can find consolation in turning to Widow Bowers's hymn, beginning "Can't Calculate." Much as we are disposed to sympathize with the politicians in their grievous disappointment, truth compels us to admit that their loss is the country's gain. The course Gen. Grant has seen proper to pursue, in order to save himself the annoyances that have hitherto attended the bestowing of government offices, will be accepted by the country as additional proof that he is not only capable of discharging the duties of his high office, but abundantly able to do it in his own way. In deciding not to make any announcement of his Cabinet officers until he is himself in office, he avoids one of the most difficult points that has harassed his predecessors. Correctly speaking, from Lincoln's first administration to the present hour, the vexatious question was constantly mixed up in the politicians, and is now thus one in advance and disposed of by them as effectually as though they and not the President, were chiefly interested in its solution. It is true that in some instances the Cabinet appointments have not been *formally* announced until the inauguration, but with one single exception, the first, as announced, were finally the ones finally inducted. Weeks before the lists were formally announced, the heads of the Departments were constituted, and much of the Government patronage as effectually disposed of as though the appointees had received their commissions. In this respect there is a wide difference between Gen. Grant's method of selecting his Cabinet and that of his predecessor. A calm contemplation of his course thus far cannot fail to give the public fresh confidence in the man who is destined to govern the country for the next four years. For that Gen. Grant, and not the combination of any kind, will control our public affairs, admits no longer of a doubt. The battle, thus far, has favored the President elect. His recent speech—the longest he has yet made—convinces us that he is fully determined not to yield an inch of the line he occupies. For the first time in many years the United States has a President who enters his office unencumbered, and at liberty to make such appointments as the exigencies of the time, in his opinion, may demand. The worn-out spars, and water-logged timber will be unceremoniously removed to make way for fresh rigging and sound material. With the political dead-weights thrown overboard, and the ship of State refitted and newly manned, the country may rest assured that, so far as the Executive is concerned, there will be no danger of false reckoning.

LAW MAKERS LAW BREAKERS.

If law makers will deliberately break the laws of their own making, what can be expected from a mixed population? Our charge—repeated many times—against the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, is that in increasing the number of officers of that body a solemn law of the State was broken and the demands for economy by the people treated with contempt. Let us rehearse briefly. On the 9th of April last, or a few days before the session of last year closed, a law was passed defining the number and pay, in future, of the officers of the Legislature, as follows:

> SEC. 2. [Be it enacted, &c., That the officers of each branch of the Legislature shall be as follows, and no more, namely:
>
> That there shall be in the Senate three officers for each session, embracing the pay of the messenger for the House with two assistants, and an assistant doorkeeper for the Senate, and the services of the folding room for the same at a compensation for the three officers, including pages and messenger, of four hundred dollars each.
>
> That there shall be in the House of Representatives for each session, including the pay of the messenger for the House with two assistants, and an assistant doorkeeper for the Senate, and the services of the folding room for the same at a compensation for the three officers, including pages and messenger, of four hundred dollars each.

It would seem that it would be impossible to frame a law more to the point than this. It was passed in the commotions of the almost full tide of legislation, and with the experience and in full knowledge that something must be done to check the extravagance that was every year growing to be more and more monstrous. And it should be borne in mind that fifty-four members of the present House—many of them being Republicans—were members of the previous House and voted for the law to commence the expenses. Nevertheless, in the first hour of the present session, it was proposed to do away with the law, but the Senate refused to concur in the joint resolution for that purpose, whereupon the House resolved to get along and withdrew of the plain language of the law, as given above, proceeded to increase the number of its own officers to sixty-one. The sole reason we can find for the legislative majority for count not be equally divided among Democratic and Republican members. Twenty-seven additional would give each member an officer, and twenty-seven supernumeraries were accordingly appointed.

Not a word need be added to set forth the flagrancy of this act. If one of the members participating in the proceedings have shown a commendable disposition to reduce their corps, but every attempt to order the dismissal of the supernumeraries has failed, and the intention is made to swell their pay into the aggregation bill. The people look to the Senate to stand by the law of last session. So long as this law remains unrepealed not a cent can be paid, unless indeed, the State Treasurer do as the members have done and utterly disregard its provisions, whereby he will be guilty of misdemeanor in office. The intention to erase the aggregation law in such a shape that will enable the supernumeraries to draw twenty thousand dollars from the Treasury, is scarcely dignified as Blackstone. We have seen that the House Committee in reporting the bill neglected to close the door, and it is apparent that if the outrage is not consummated it will be because the Senate will do its duty.

The Pork Question in Congress.

The question of a duty Pork was brought before the House Committee of Ways and Means by the Finance Committee, who asked the committee approve a bill to authorize the city to issue bonds to the amount of one million dollars, for the purchase and improvement of ground for a public park. The bill authorizes the purchase of ground not exceeding one thousand acres, and gives the city authority to sell any portion of the same not required for park purposes. The measure elicited considerable discussion. The advocates of the bill contended that it was not proposed to expend one million dollars in purchasing grounds to be used for park purposes. The plan was to have authority from the present Legislature to secure that amount of ground, if it could be got, and then sell off such quantity as would pay for the whole purchase, thus certainly securing a park without cost to the people. Some of the speakers stated that they had entire faith in the feasibility and success of the plan. The moment the park was located, hundreds of acres could be sold immediately surrounding it for four or five times the original cost, and even at those figures the private purchasers would obtain handsomely on their investment. An effort was made to have the act laid on the table, but it failed. An amendment was then offered, providing that the money should not be issued, or lands purchased under said act, to commence procuring for the same should be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. The amendment was opposed on the one hand as unnecessary, and advocated on the other as a wise precautionary measure. On the vote being taken, the amendment was carried by a large majority of one. Several gentlemen opposed to the bill then moved that the amendment just incorporated into it be stricken out, the latter motion being also carried by a large majority of one. Several gentlemen opposed

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

BANKING HOUSE

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

Government Securities.

New National Life Insurance Co.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Saturday Evening, February 13, 1869.

The demand for loans at the banks and loan houses has been heavier than usual to accommodate during the past few days, and consequently the amount of inferiority good paper on the market has increased. Yet it is not reported that continuous difficulty is experienced by the bankers in negotiating loans at rates that moderate-means would stand.

The following statement exhibits the loan and deposit movements of the Pittsburgh banks the week ending Saturday, February 6, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
February 1,	$22,000 00	$ 00
February 2,	00,000 00	00
February 3,	00,000 00	00
February 4,	00,000 00	00
February 5,	00,000 00	00
Total,	$	$

The extraordinary advance in Government bonds is the prominent feature of the week. The rise in the former is unprecedented and the heavy orders for currency are the principal cause of the remarkable activity in these securities. The immense absorption of investments by the people, which has been going on for months, is an improving confidence in financial matters, arising from the more conservative tone of Congress, and the expectation that General Grant's administration will be characterized by reform, honest and economical administration of the public credit, the immediate great confidence which is a further advance in our bonds abroad, against which Secretary McCulloch can go forward for the purchase of the expiration bonds. The rise in all the class of bonds naturally points to the final conflict in the home market, the action of the former being, in turn, reported in the latter. Again, however, the general activity in this branch of business is a consequence of the tendency of the market, and, viewing the rise to be artificial, are constantly selling for future delivery.

Jay Cooke & Co., in their letter received by the Messrs. Selwyn & Co., notice the total disappearance of the 5-20 bonds.

The Secretary's order to governments for loan purposes compared not much of an event when looked at by itself, but when taken in connection with the other acts of the Secretary it is of great moment and must tell to enable the United States Treasury to command a large amount of funds in Europe. The Secretary has instructed the Treasurer of the United States to sell gold in London, and the Treasurer has appointed Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. his agents for the purpose. The rate of the sales is not known, but it is supposed that the Secretary will not sell at present prices. From what we can gleam as to the opportunity in store among the Mississippi river and points tributary to this market, we are impressed with the fact that there is in store at these points about the same quantity as was there at this time last year, while the quantity still in the hands of the producer is even larger, which means one and they can be marketed until the crop of 1869 is ready. It is, however, more than probable that the farmer will not sell his entire crop in the present year, as values are likely to be higher than can now be realized. The opinion is also entertained that the rate will be higher against the anticipations of a fall in the value of money, and that the farmer will hold his crop for the purpose of speculation and obtaining the benefit of the rise. Should this be true we may only have the shipments of the crop of 1868 to be marketed until the crop of 1869 is ready.

Receipts of wheat for the week were 77,000 bushels, and shipments 70,000 bushels. The receipts of flour were 7,000 barrels, and shipments 6,000 barrels. The stock of wheat on hand is 1,000,000 bushels, and of flour 30,000 barrels.

The market for wheat the past week has ruled quite steady, and the demand for milling and Eastern orders filled. There are a large number of orders unfilled. Below present prices. There has been considerable buying for April and May, at prices that will pay a handsome profit to the holders, and the market is the outcome. The market this morning is quiet, and prices are the same as last week. Sales of March 11 at $2 00; March 12, $2 00; March 13, $2 00; March 15, $2 00; March 17, $2 00; April 10, $2 00; April 15, $2 00.

Flour firm and held higher; now sold 70 barrels family at $9 50@10 00; 200 barrels extra at $8 25@8 50; superfine at $7 50@8 00.

Presidents at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that the middle of last week operations were active and prices firm, but a dull lunch place and it became dull. Sales to smoke sales at previous quotations. The receipts have been rapid, and the large profits arising from the low rates of money enable holders to undertake to realize, thus keeping with the beginning of the London season, and the large receipts of hogs at Chicago, had the effect of temporarily depressing prices, yet the offerings are not large at the moment, and a general feeling of a speedy reaction seems to prevail. The market however closes dull at quotations below. The packing of hogs at Cincinnati has been ascertained to be 92,358 at an average cost of $8 35, 20 lbs nett, with an average weight of about four pounds gross. The number of hogs packed is equal to about four pounds gross. The number of hogs packed is equal to about four pounds gross. The number of hogs packed is equal to about four pounds gross.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, February 10, 1869.

Flour—Market moderately active and unchanged. We quote from store, choice extra family $9 00@9 50; fancy $8 50@8 75; extra family $8 00@8 25; superfine $7 50@7 75; low grades $6 50@7 00; fancy $8 50@8 75; extra family $8 00@8 25; superfine $7 50@7 75; low grades $6 50@7 00.

Wheat—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote from store, choice white $2 50@2 60; prime white $2 40@2 50; choice red $2 30@2 40; prime red $2 20@2 30; low grades $2 00@2 10.

Corn—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote from store, choice white $1 00@1 05; prime white 95@1 00; choice yellow 90@95; prime yellow 85@90; low grades 80@85.

Oats—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote from store, choice white 60@65; prime white 55@60; choice yellow 50@55; prime yellow 45@50; low grades 40@45.

Rye—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote from store, choice white $1 00@1 05; prime white 95@1 00; choice yellow 90@95; prime yellow 85@90; low grades 80@85.

Barley—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote from store, choice white $1 00@1 05; prime white 95@1 00; choice yellow 90@95; prime yellow 85@90; low grades 80@85.

Provisions—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote from store, choice white $1 00@1 05; prime white 95@1 00; choice yellow 90@95; prime yellow 85@90; low grades 80@85.

Whisky—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote from store, choice white $1 00@1 05; prime white 95@1 00; choice yellow 90@95; prime yellow 85@90; low grades 80@85.

Coal—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote from store, choice white $1 00@1 05; prime white 95@1 00; choice yellow 90@95; prime yellow 85@90; low grades 80@85.

Lumber

The Daily Commercial.

CITY COUNCILS.

Sixteenth Ward Councilmen Admitted

The Finances of the City Act Relating to the New City Park. The Ballot Box as a Fact Price Department. An Act Creating a Board of Water Commissioners, &c., &c.

SELECT COUNCIL.

MONDAY, February 15, 1869.

Select Council met in regular session this evening, at the usual hour, and was called to order by President Wm. Eichbaum.

The following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Bingham, Boggs, Coffin, Craig, Edwards, Eichbaum, Gross, Hammon, Hartman, Holland, Kennedy, Lambert, Lawrence, Lloyd, Marshall, McCarthy, McClelland, McMasters, Miller, Morgan, Negley, Parkinson, Patterson, Pentecost, Phillips, Rea, Reed, Robinson, Scott, Shaw, Stevenson, Wagner, Wallace, Wilson, Wood, Wright, Young, Speer, and President.

The minutes of the meetings of January 4th, and January 18th, were read and approved.

The following communications were presented and read:

Mr. CRAIG presented the petition of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, praying for the passage of the ordinance annexing that ward to the city.

Mr. HARTMAN presented the petition of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, praying for the passage of the ordinance annexing that ward to the city.

Mr. LAMBERT presented the petition of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, praying for the passage of the ordinance annexing that ward to the city.

Mr. GROSS presented the petition of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, praying for the passage of the ordinance annexing that ward to the city.

Mr. HOLLAND presented the petition of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, praying for the passage of the ordinance annexing that ward to the city.